

# The biological pollutant pump: how a phytoplankton bloom alters the concentrations of organic chemicals in the marine environment

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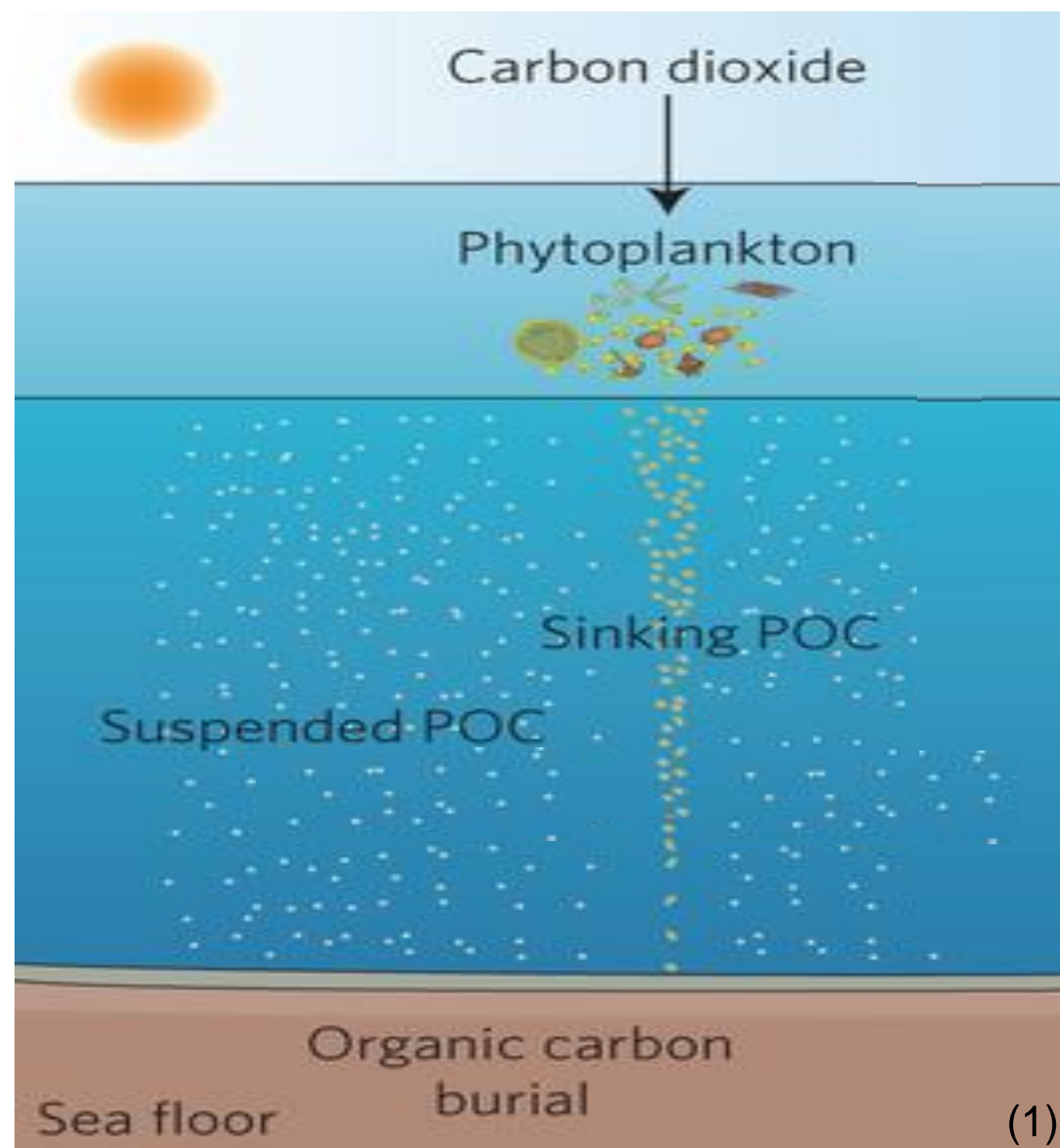
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## Introduction

- The marine environment is a sink for many chemical substances
- The biological pump is the biologically driven (e.g. phytoplankton) sequestration of carbon from the atmosphere to the deep sea
- Empirical evidence of the role of the biological pollutant pump is often based on small spatial and temporal scales
- Research question**
  - Do multidecadal field data support the biological pollutant pump theory?



## Materials & Methods

Apply regression-based statistics on existing data and compare the inferred trends

### Study area

North Sea

### Monitoring data

Data via ICES repository (www.ices.dk)

### Statistics

Regression-based analysis for each variable

### Coupling

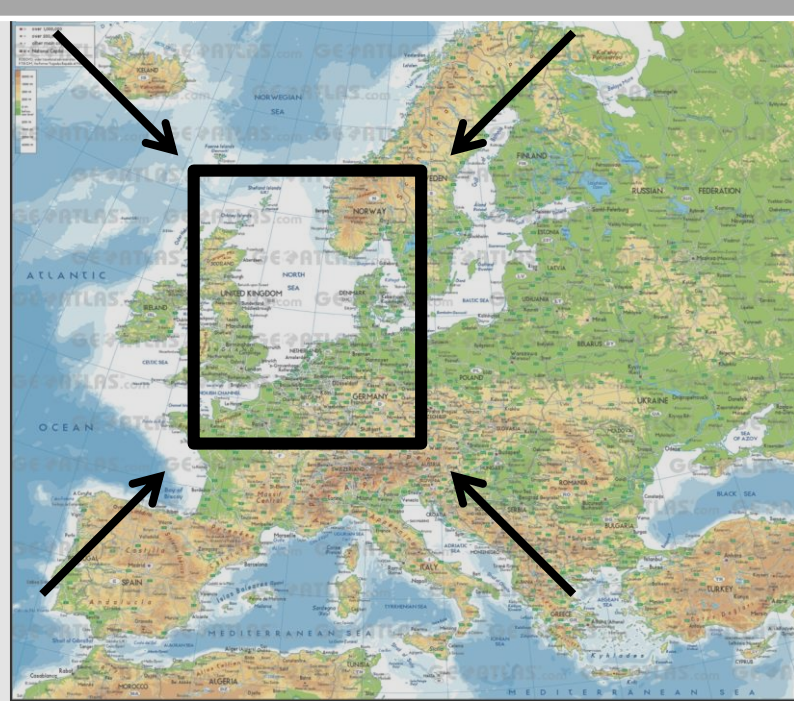
Correlation analysis

1

2

3

4



Concentrations:  
(1) Chlorophyll a  
440 records (1975 – 2012)  
(2) Sediment organic carbon  
136 records (1990 – 2012)  
(3) PCB concentrations  
1,139 records (1994 – 2012)

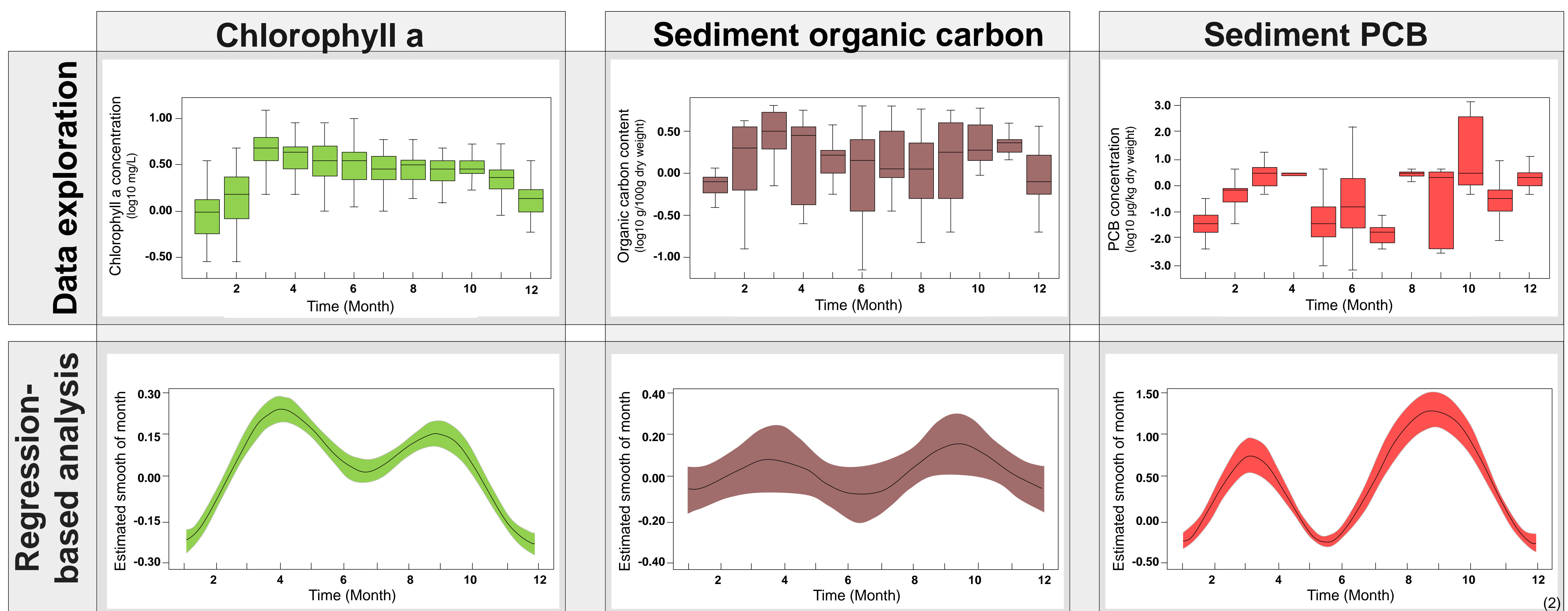
### Concentration

$$\sim f(\text{time})$$

$$+ f(\text{depth})$$

Are these concentrations correlated?  
(1) Chlorophyll a  
(2) Sediment organic carbon  
(3) PCBs

## Results & Discussion



- Boxplots & regression-based analyses: seasonal variations found in chlorophyll a, sediment organic carbon and PCB concentrations in sediment
- Correlation analysis: seasonal trends are coupled

### Correlation analysis

	[PCB] <sub>sediment</sub>	[CHFLa] <sub>water</sub>
[PCB] <sub>sediment</sub>	-	
[CHFLa] <sub>water</sub>	<b>0.57</b> (0.004)	-
[OC] <sub>sediment</sub>	<b>0.80</b> (<0.001)	<b>0.56</b> (0.004)

## Conclusion

Large-scale spatio-temporal coupling between seasonal dynamics of phytoplankton, sediment organic carbon and PCB concentrations was observed and supported the biological pollutant pump theory

